THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, [illegible] Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Runford Backs and Jambs; Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Hagaha, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,
with some
China and Glassware,
well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

NOTICE.

THOMAS CROMWELL,

Is appointed TREASURER of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to whom the Share holders will pay their instalments as they become due.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

January 16, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

Two Valuable Farms for Sale

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the two following described, and highly cultivated Tracts of Land, to wit:

No. 1 The "*Virginia Mingo Bottom*" farm, situate on the river Ohio, one half mile below Steubenville, containing six hundred and fifty acres, 300 acres of which are first and second bottom land, and 200 acres are under cultivation. On this farm there are erected, a convenient *Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen*, and a barn 70 feet long and 39 wide, with convenient stables under it. The water of an excellent spring has been brought in conduits of wood, and is flowing at the house. There are also on this farm, 257 bearing apple trees, and a young orchard of 400 grafted apple trees, a great number of peach trees, sugar trees are also very numerous and conveniently situated. There is attached to this farm a ferry across the Ohio river, which at present rents for upwards of 200 dollars per annum, the tenant finding all the necessary ferry boats, besides carrying the family of the subscriber across the river at all times, free of cost.

No. 2 The "*Round Bottom*" farm, situate on the Little Miami river, and eight miles from the Ohio river, containing seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, a great proportion of this farm is first rate bottom land, and 250 of which is under cultivation. There are erected on this farm, (upon the Little Miami, which is a never failing stream) a saw-mill, and grist-mill calculated for four pair of stones, and three pair at this time running.

The above farms are believed to be as valuable as any in the western country.—A general warrantee deed will be given for either of the above described tracts, and the terms of sale made favorable to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the "Mingo Bottom" farm, Brooke county, (Va.)

ZACH. BIGGS.

Dec 30, 1811.

Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff*

Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

TREASURER'S SALES.

PURCHASERS are earnestly requested to call for their deeds—and those gentlemen who assumed payment of taxes on certain lands advertised for Sale on the 5th of August last, will please to call and make payment.

A list of taxes and costs, remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection on the 1st day of February next.

GEOR E COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1812.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, near the Franklin road, about one mile from Pittsburgh, a grey Mare with a sucking Colt. The Mare is about 14 hands high, has had her thigh broke, and the hignd leg very crooked, has a very long tail, which has never been docked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JONATHAN PRATT.

Allegheny county, January 17, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

From the Connecticut Courant.

A SERMON TO BORROWERS.

"*Alas, master! for it was borrowed.*"
—2 Kings, vi. 5.

THUS exclaimed the pupil of Elisha the prophet, when, as he was felling a beam, the axe head fell into the deep waters of Jordan. Had the axe been his own he might have considered the misadventure as a trifle. It was not his own. He had it only in trust, and through a deed of neighbourly friendship: it was *borrowed*.—Perhaps he had promised to return it that very evening, or the next morning, and had it not in his power to replace it seasonably with another. Perhaps too he might think that none else would suit the owner quite so well. Peradventure also the lender might think him careless. No wonder, therefore, a youth of correct and ingenuous dispositions was cut to the heart with such reflections.

He had been educated at the school of one of the best of men. He had been taught *sensibility*. Not that sordid sensibility which feels for self only; not that sickly sensibility which enervates the mind, and makes it yield to the lightest wind of adversity that blows; not that mock sensibility which weeps over a fictitious tale of woe, but has no sympathy to the real woes of life. Quite a different sensibility was this youth taught in the school of the prophets; a nice moral delicacy, tenderness of conscience, gratefulness for every deed of kindness, inviolable regard to promise, solicitude to render unto all their dues, and more especially to return to the owner the thing borrowed, without delay and in good plight.

The lender gives up the use of his property to the borrower, without fee or reward. All he demands or expects is, that the thing be returned as good as when lent, and punctually according to promise. A loan is therefore a kind of *sacred* debt; and to delay payment, much more never to pay, is returning evil for good. Yet how common is this in the world—I will not say among people of notoriously bad character—but among your mild, gentle, sweet-tempered sort of folks, who though they would scarcely hurt a *flea* with design, are daily injuring their neighbours by their carelessness.

A, who is a very good-humoured and a very promising young man, has been much in the practice of borrowing of small sums of money, here and there, and wherever he could find it. He receives such favors with every mark of gratitude, and gives his word for punctual payment, with such earnestness that it would seem to come from his very heart. Yet, of twenty or thirty of these little debts of honor, he remembers not one, so far as to pay it by the time; though, after frequent dunnings, he pays at last. *A*, has reversed the saying of the wise man—"The borrower is servant to the lender." For whereas he goes to the lender but once to borrow, the latter has to run after him ten times perhaps before he gets it back. Tell *A* that he acts dishonorably, or injuriously towards his neighbours, and he is stung to the quick, thinking himself mightily wronged in character.—*He* injure his neighbours! His heart tells him that he means nobody any harm; that he has no disposition to hurt man, woman or child.

B, is a farmer, and, in most respects, guides his affairs with discretion—But having taken it into his head that it is cheaper to borrow than to buy and so again, that it is cheaper to let the lender come after his things than to carry or send them home, he borrows often some or other of the tools of husbandry, and seldom returns the articles till they are called for. At that moment perhaps the thing is away at some distant field, or nobody knows where. The borrowed axe, though not fallen into the river Jordan, is mislaid, and can't be found. The whole house is in confusion. All run helter-skelter; and, after an hour's search, perhaps the thing is found, perhaps not. Thus ends the tragi-comedy, for this time; but it is to be acted over again the next day, or the next week.

Now if *B* would but take the matter under consideration, he would find that, as to the necessary implements of husbandry, it were better for his own interest to buy than to borrow them; he would find that his frequent neglects have occasioned no small inconvenience, and many petty disappointments, to his neighbours; he would find, judging from his own feelings under similar provoking little trials, that he has hereby often excited hard thoughts, and *heart*-scoldings at least; and lastly he would find that there is some degree of immorality in this thing. For if, as we are assured from the highest authority, he is *wicked* who borroweth and payeth not again—surely, he is neither "righteous overmuch," nor quite enough, who is not careful to pay in season.

I might go on to mention some *clever* folks of the *bookish* cast, who take the liberty to lend again the books they borrow, and thence lose them, or use them so bad or keep them so long that they are ashamed to return them, and so conceal and withhold them out of pure modesty: settling the matter with their own consciences as easily as they can.

One word in the ear of parents. It is easier to form the young to correct habits, than for them to mend bad habits when once contracted. Therefore teach your children, teach them seasonably, to mind their promises, and more especially to restore whatever they borrow, in good condition, and by the set time. It would be but of little availment to give them, now and then, a lesson upon this subject; you must be at pains to work it into their practice, even from their earliest years.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

It is impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty, whether the present out cry for preparing to take Canada be made in serious earnest, or whether it be another political flash in the pan. For ourselves, we are rather inclined to the latter supposition—not because the conquest of Canada, especially Quebec, would cost a vast deal of treasure, and a great many lives; nor yet because the United States, by such an acquisition, would gain a loss: having already a territory extended too widely for their real interests. But we are inclined to believe that this scheme will end in smoke, by reason of the local situation of Canada. If, in the disposition of our globe that territory had been placed a few hundred miles south or west of the Patowmac, there is no question but there would have been a strong and sincere zeal to acquire it, for the sake of promoting the good old cause. It is now well known, and indeed has been openly acknowledged by gentlemen belonging to the southward, that Louisiana was purchased, partly at least for the purpose of giving a preponderance to the southern power and interest. Louisiana alone will furnish a fine batch of new states all of genuine stamp. Yet this is not enough. More weights for the same scale are coveted: it is thought necessary to round off the U. States by adding to them the Floridas.

The result would be a perpetual & over whelming preponderance of the southern and western domain: as appears at once by a single glance of the eye upon a map of the U. States. Place such a map before you, and view on one hand, the vast teritory lying Southwest, West, and Northwest of the Patowmac. Connect all this with Lousianna and the Floridas. You behold a region stretching southwest to the Mexican gulph, west to new Mexico, and northwest perhaps to the Pacific ocean: the population of its inhabited parts consiting of native free citizens of the United States, Britons, Irishmen, French, Spaniards Indians, Mulatoes, and negroes. On the other hand, view the present limits of U. States East and northwest of the Patowmac. You will readily perceive that the latter bears very little more proportion to the former, than a pigmy to a giant.

Yet if the Canadas were acquired and lapped on to the northwest part of the union it might ultimately make a vast change in the relative population and strength of the two segments.——Both the Canadas extends in length about 14 hundred miles, and in breadth about five hundred. It is a tract of country well calculated to bear a vigorous hardy race of men. Probable the time is coming when the population about the Lakes and on both sides the St. Lawrence, will contain a very considerable proportion of the *physical* strength of all N. America. A population consisting of substantial yeomanry: men hardened by labour and by climate; men who could go abroad to fight for their rights, or even for conquest, if occasion should call or ambition prompt—not having their hands tied up and their strength paralysed by a black population of slaves menacing them with insurrection and destruction at home. A northern hive *overrun* and conquered the South of Asia.—Another northern hive, as it was called overrun and conquered the South of *Europe*. And it is at least within the bounds of possibility, that a *northern hive*, equally formidable, may, in process of time, may grow up in North America.

What then? Will "the powers that be," adopt measures that would operate directly against their own favourite system? Will it please them to throw a heavy weight into the northern scale of the confederation? We can hardly believe it. Nay if the two Canadas were offered to our government as a free gift, on condition that they should be and ever continue to be incorporated with the U. States, we have much doubt of the offer's being cordially accepted. We gues the army to be raised will be finally ordered to bend its course southward. Already a part of West Florida has been occupied by American troops. General Matthews, as it would seem, has been offering bribes to the inhabitents of East Florida to seduce them from their allegiance to Spain; and an army there may probably be necessary for compleating the business. It is not a new way: France has been in the constant practice, for twenty years back, of first corrupting a part of the country it intended to conquer, and then subduing the other sounder part by the the sword. Or, if Upper and Lower Canada; be in reality the object against which warlike preparations are to be made, we guess again that it is not intended to become an integral part of the United States, but an article of traffic. Substantial documents prove that France has constantly cast a longing eye toward that country ever since she lost it; and her puissant emperor has lately declared, point blank, that, "In India, in America, in the Mediterranean, every thing that is, and has been French, shall always be so."

CON. COURANT.

THE FARMER UNWITCHED!

One would have thought at this time of day, the reign of Wizards & Witches had been over, but it seems that they still retain their power even in the very teeth of the church. A farmer of the name of W——, in the neighbourhood of Brandon, a village about four miles west of Dunham, who had lost either from want or disease, two calves, took it into his head that the animals had lost their lives from witchcraft. Terrified at the idea of ha having such unhallowed visitors about his house, he dispatched a messenger for a repeated Wizard of the name of Wrightfear, who lives in or near Stockton to come for the *love* of God, to unwitch him and his family. True as the needle is to the pole, did the wise man of Stockton in the fervor of his holy zeal obey the summons. When he arrived, however, he found to his grief, that sometime would elapse before he could expel such a host of imps as the poor farmer was pestered with. After 6 weeks labour in his vocation, the hurly burly was at length got done—the farmer was freed from his unwelcome inmates, and all danger of future visits from the hoary beldames and of plots from these midnight hags, were to be prevented upon the following trifling conditions: the ass was to be given away to any person——but as the wizard delicately hinted that he wanted an ass, the gift was of course made to the most worthy person—His reward, modest man, was only moderate——a gold guinea; but the annual stipend without which the Wizard could not secure the farmer's safety from the witching crew, was to be regularly a firkin of butter a fleece of wool, a ham, and a bushel of wheat. To secure the peace too, of three strong wenches the farmer's daughters, he drew a chalk line round them, and they were strictly cautioned against marrying a man of the county of Durham, without first consulting him, else they would expose themselves and family to the risk of breaking the charm. *Lon pap.*

EARTHQUAKE.

NEW-ORLEANS, *December* 26.

A letter from Fort Stoddert mentions, that on the morning of the 16th inst. two shocks of an earthquake had been felt. "This is precisely the time it was felt at Natchez. It is evident that our being on an island and resting on the water, prevented us from feeling part of the shock.

Fort St. Stephens, Dec. 24.

On Sunday night the 15th inst. the earth shook here so as to shake the fowls off their roosts, and made the houses shake very much, again it shook at sunrise and at 11 o'clock next morning, and at the same time the next day, and about the same time the third day after.

Accounts are brought in from the nation that several hunting Indians who were lately on the Missouri have returned, and state that the earthquake was felt very sensibly there, that it shook down trees and many rocks of the mountains, and that every thing bore the appearance of an immediate dissolution of the world!—We give this as we got it—it may be correct—but the probability is that it is not.

Clarion.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

As the refusal of a charter to the late Bank of the United States, is one of the most extraordinary and unaccountable events in the Legislative history of Pennsylrania, we beg leave to call the most serious attention of our readers to a concise statement of the circumstances of the case. Then let the people judge between their real and pretended friends.

The following are the propositions made to the people of Pennsylvania, by the trustees of the late bank of the United States.

PROPOSITIONS

By the trustees of the late bank of the United States.

The trustees of the late bank of the United States, as a bonus to the commonwealth, for a charter of incorporation to continue in force twenty years, and to include a capital of five millions of dollars, are willing to pay the following sums.

1. The sum of 175,000 dollars to be appropriated to the construction of an artificial road from the borough of Harrisburgh to the borough of Pittsburgh, upon the rout reported by commissioners appointed under an act of the general assembly, passed the 2d day of April 1811.

2. The further sum of 100,000 dollars to be appropriated to the construction of an artificial road from Northumberland to the town of Waterford, in the county of Erie.

3. The further sum of 50,000 dollars to be appropriated to the erection of a bridge over the river Susquehanna at or near Columbia.

4. The further sum of 50,000 dollars, to be appropriated to the erection of a bridge over the said river at Harrisburgh.

It is to be understood that these sums are to be given in aid of the appropriation heretofore made by the general assembly, and with a view to ensure the execution of certain objects referred to in the great appropriation law of the last session; and that they are to be given absolutely, in order in the first place, to induce the subscription by individuals to the turnpikes and bridges mentioned; and in the next place, to increase the prospect of emolument to the state for her interest in them; but that the bank when chartered, is not to be considered as interested in said turnpikes and bridges, as a stockholder or otherwise.

Lancaster, December 18th, 1811.

S R.

The trustees of the late bank of the United States, having understood, that the bonus heretofore offered by them for a charter of incorporation, is not thought proportionate to that which other banks have paid, and being willing to give to the commonwelth a further pledge of their disposition, to make the interest of the state at least equal to any which the stockholders can have in that object, have instructed me to submit the following propositions, in adding to those which I formerly had the honor to lay before the committee.

1st. To pay the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (125,000) to be appropriated in the following maner:—

Thirty thousand dollars for improving the navigation of the river Lehigh, from the Great Turn Hole to the mouth of the river.

Thirty thousand dollars as a subscription to the stock of the company, incorporated for making a turnpike road from the east end of Perkioming bridge, to the borough of Reading, in Berks county. The stock thus subscribed, to become the property of the commonwealth, and the profits and dividends to be received for the use of the commonwealth.

Fifteen thousand dollars as a subscription to the stock of the company which may be incorporated for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, between Black's Eddy (above Bull's island) and Well's Falls. The stock to belong to the commonwealth, as in the preceding item.

Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) as a subscription to the stock of the company for making an artificial road from Berwick to that point on the north line of the state, which is nearest to Newtown, on the river Tioga, in the state of New York. The stock to belong to the Commonwealth, as in the proceeding item—

Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) to be applied to the use of the Centre turnpike road in such manner as the exigencies of the company for making that road may require—

Fifteen thousand dollars ($ 15,000) to be applied to the improvement of the road known by the name of the North and South Road, which runs through the county of Wayne to the north line of the state.—

2d. To loan to the commonwealth at any time during the continuance of the charter, a sum of *Five* hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) at an interest of Five per cent per annum for the purpose of aiding the interior improvements of the state.—

By these propositions, taken in connection with those heretofore submitted you will perceive that the amount of the bonus in cash, will be total Five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000) and the state will have the option of using the further sum of Five hundred thousand dollars of the bank capital, at a low rate of interest which will form a considerable annuity for the use of the state, whenever it may think proper to claim the benefit of this provision in the charter.

These propositions are intended sir as a compensation to the state for a charter to embrace a capital of Five millions of dollars ($5,000,000). In as much however as this amount of capital may by the legislature, be thought too large I am instructed to propose on behalf of the trustees, a bonus of four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) cash to be expended upon internal improvements for a charter including a capital of four millions of dollars, or a like bonus of three hundred thousand dollars for a capital of three millions of dollars, & so in proportion, for any capital between the sum last named, and five millions of dollars, contemplated by the proposition first made. I take the liberty of requesting you to submit his communication to the committee on banks which your are chairman thro' whom, I may presume it will come to the knowledge of the house.

I have the honour to be
very respectfully,
Your obedient serant.
HORACE BINNEY.

Lancaster January 17, 1812.
John Drinker, esp Chairman of the committee on banks

On Monday last the house of representatives went into a committee of the whole on this subect, Mr M'Euen in the chair. The first section of the bill being under consideration.

Mr. B. R. Morgan in his accustomed lucid and impressive manner, pointed out some of the benefits that would accrue to the commonwealth by granting the charter. We shall endeavour to give his sentiments if not his language. He said that the principles of banking had so frequently been the subject of conversation and remark in the legislature of Pennsylvania, that any attempt to elucidate them at this time might be deemed superfluous. He would merely call the attention of the committee to the propositions made by the trustees, The conduct of the last legislature in making appropriations for the improvement of the state, had received the approbation of the people: whose zeal for its further improvement was manifest in the general sentiment.—The magnitude of the offer by the trustees of the bank of the United States was such, as justly to command the most serious attention of the legislature; and unless the benefits held forth were counter ballanced by evils which he did not forsee nor apprehend, the policy of the state would justify her in accepting the propositions.—By the first of those propositions, three hundred and 50 thousand dollars were offered to the state; one hundred & seventy-five thousand dollars whereof to be appropriated towards the construction of the turnpike road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh. One hundred thousand dollars to the road from Northumberland to Erie. Fifty thousand dollars towards the erection of a bridge over the river Susquehannah at Columbia, and 50 thousand dollars towards the erection of a bridge at Harrisburgh. These were improvements which every citizen in the state would wish to see carried into effect. The subsequent offers embraced other improvements highly necessary and beneficial: & the proposed loan of Five hundred thousand dollars, at an interest of five per cent might be of great advantage to the state whenever she thought proper to claim it.

The trustees, also, least the capital of five millions should be an objection to the granting of a charter had offered to pay in proportion for any capital between 3 and 5 millions. He though, it proper to recapitulate these offers, because not being embraced the in proposition, some members, perhaps, had not examined them.—He hoped the first section would be agreed to; because if negatived, the bill would be lost; but if that was past, the details of the bill in the succeeding sections would be susceptible of such modification as the good sense of the members might suggest Some jealousies he believed had arisen against large monied associations. Apprehensions were entertained that a capital of the amount contemplated might be injurious to the other fiscal operations of the state. But no such inference could be justly drawn, if we recurred to the circumstance that the bank of the U. States, for a considerable portion of time had a branch with a large capital in operation in Pennsylvania and no evils of this kind were even known to flow from it. At this time said Mr. M.—there is a deficiency of monied capital in the city of Philadelphia. The institutions are prudently limited to certain bounds, proportioned to their capital, and are enabled to supply the wants of the community.

But, said Mr. Morgan, if the capital should be rather more that the commercial and manufacturing interests required, it would expand itself to the country. Complaints existed, that the country was not sufficiently supplied with this kind of capital——that money was wanted for the benefit of agriculture and manufactures, in various parts of the state. If there should be surplus capital in the city, it would in the course of trade insinuate itself indirectly, to meet the demand. He was not of opinion that the establisment of this bank would effect a diminution of the dividend of any other banks in which the state had interest. When the bank of the U. States was in full operation, the other banks cleared about the same amount of dividend, as they had done since. The bank of Pennsylvania, he acknowledged had somewhat increased its dividend, but another bank [alluding to the bank of Philadephia] in which the state had a considerable interest, had not been able to declare such a dividend as heretofore.

Mr. M. went on further to shew that the amount of the capital was not such as to make us apprehend the evils which some gentleman appeared to dread. He then observed that such an opportunity for aiding the interior improvements of the state, never before, offered in Pennsylvania, and probable none so valuable, would ever again be offered. If we rejected the propositions now made to us, all those improvements would fall to the groud, for want of the necessarry aid.

It was true that a large proportion of the stock of the bank of the U. States had been held by foreigners. The circumstance of their taking large dividends being remitted with a view to the interest of the individuals concerned, were not made in specie - - It did not reduce the specie capital. At the present moment perhaps we were not so much in want of foreign capital as heretofore, owing to the restricted condition of our commerce. But even at this crises we did not find that there was too much capital. If the present shactles imposed on our commerce were removed, and if we were free from impositions of European powers, we should undoubtedly want a considerable increase. If we refused to retain the specie capital now offered. It would be difficult to procure it when most wanted. The foreignners will with draw their capital. It will be taken away. It will be in vain to say we can supply the loss by the establishment of other institutions. For other institutions can only use what capital is already existing. No new bank increases the specie capital. Here we have an opportunity of preventing a large specie capital from going abroad, and at the same time, of promoting improvements of vast magnitude to the state. We may never again have such an opportunity.

As no one attempted to rise in reply to Mr. Morgan, the question was taken and the first section negatived. Previous to a decision of the house on the report of the committee of the whole, Mr. Morgan moved that the decision might be postponed and gave several reasons in support of his motion--particularly that members might have an oopportunity, better to examine the last propositions of the trustees, which had been recently made; and that in case the other banking associations, which had applied for charters, should be disappointed, "which was by no means improbable." a change might take place in the sentiments of the house.

Mr. Frailey (of Berks county) was for an immediate decision. He had no doubt, but the minds of the members were finally made up. He was confident that they would be as firm in their vote at any time hereafter, as they would be now. They would neither be intimidated by the Elephants nor seduced by the gold of Pyrrcus.

Mr. Farrelly (of Crawford county) although he voted against the first section, was in favour of a postponement. The bill contained two principles which merited consideration.—The one was the increase of revenue, in which the state was concerned generally, the other was the local improvements, most of which were for the benefit of the western country He was desirous of knowing the sentiments of his constituents, and had written home, under the expectations of obtaining some instructions on the subject. He was uncertain whether a regard to their wants and wishes, might not induce them to be in favour of a charter, upon the conditions of this bill; but, if the circumstances of his constituents should lead them to recommend his support of it, he should think it his duty to do so.

The question was now taken on agreeing to the committee of the whole when the *yeas* and *nays* were as follow:

Against a Charter.

Messrs. Alter, Anderson, Baxter, Bean, Bond, J. Brooke, Brown, Clun, Clements, Dale, Darlington, Davis, Deckart, Dingman, Dickerson, Donaldson, Duncan, Dysart, Evans, Fackenthall, Farrelly, Feger, Ferguson, Fields, Forster, Frailey, Gibson, Haines Hall, Hanna, Heaton, Hendrix, Hibshman, Hill, Irwin, Kirby, Kirtz, Laurence, Magill, Marks, M'Alevy, M'Clenachan, J. Mitchell, Montgomery, (of M.) Montgomery (of W.) Plumer, Rankin, Jn. Reed, Joseph Reed, Rieff, Rose, James Scott, Sam Scott, Shaffer, Shearer, Shoemaker, Shreve, Jas. Smith, Robert Smith, St. Clair, Stephens, Thompson, Weaver, Weiss, Weigandt, Whiteside, Winter and Todd,—Speaker—69.

In favour of a Charter.

Messrs. Matthew Brooke, Clawges, Drinker, Graham, Groves, Hamilton, Heston, Hodgdon, Holgate, M'Comb, M'Euen, M'Leod, M'Sherry, W. Mitchell, Morgan, Newhard, Pennock, Pollock, Robinette, Satterlee, S. Smith and T. Smith.—22.

The report was agreed to, and the bill negatived.

We have only to add, from unquestionable authority, that the whole numbers of Shares in the bank of the United States, held by foreigners, are *11,868

By Americans 13,147

Total shares 25,000

Of which citizens of Pennsylvania hold 4,148 Shares.

Citizens of N. York ‡ 3,840 Shares.

* We are informed that there are now on their way from England, at least 2000 shares, lately purchased by Americans from foreigners, & that there is little doubt but before the first day of April next, three fourths of the whole stock will be held by Americans.

‡ We suppose the bank will now apply to New York, for a charter and obtain it. If not, some other state will grant one. So that Pennsylvania has only lost, through very *frailly* management, 500.000 dollars, and the use of $500,000 more at 5 per cent. It is almost unnecessary to mention that every man who voted against the acceptance of these vast benefits to the state, is a democrat.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *February 7*, 1812.

500,000 Dollars,

LOST TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The refusal of the Legislature to grant a charter to the trustees of the late Bank of the United States, has deprived this state of the vast sum of 500.000 dollars, which was to be appropriated towards the making turnpike roads, and building bridges.——Public indignation will, no doubt, be the reward of such nefarious conduct

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Upwards of 4000 shares of stock of "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company," has been subscribed in Fayette county.

The letter from a gentleman at Gallatin, (Ten.) published in a number of papers, giving an account of the capture of a number of boats, and the murder of all the people on board, two excepted, on the Ohio, near the mouth of Cumberland river, is not true.

Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, late secretary of war, now collector of the port of Boston, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, and Senate, a Major General in the Army of the United States. This appointment places that gentleman at the head of the army of the U. States.

Nat. Intel.

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred, by a majority of three votes, in the report of the committee of the whole for striking out so much of the bill now before them as authorises the building of an additional number of frigatgs —*ib.*

We understand that the Committee on Foreign Relations have lately had a meeting, at which considerable unanimity prevailed among the members as to the ulterior measures which they intend to report; and, it is believed, they only wait the arrival of the proper period to present to the House of Representatives a course consistent with the honor of the country.—*ib.*

We learn that "die is cast," and that in a grand caucus held at Washington on Tuesday last, it was decided to support De Witt Clinton for our next President, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Vice-President.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

We know not what truth there is in the report that Mr. Gallatin is about to resign his office in the treasury, for the purpose of superintending the collection of the proposed *whiskey tax* in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

U. S. Gaz.

Captain Snelling, the commandant of Fort Harrison, has had an opportunity of conversing with a number of the Indians who were in the late action and had taken much pains to ascertain the number that fought against our troops. He put down on paper the number of each tribe as given by each individual. The one which gave the least, made the amount 560, and he who gave the most to 732. They belonged to the Kickapoo, Wyandot, Potawatamies, Piankeshaws, Shawanoes, Muscos, Wyandots, (or Hurons) Ottawas, and Chippewa tribes.

Vincennes paper.

TREASURY REPORT.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

The Budget opened at last.—Readers of all parties and description of parties may now gratify that longing curiosity which has in vain been put upon the rack, to discover how we are to wage war without money, or where the necessary money is to come from. Mr. Cheves, a leading administration man, has admitted that it would require immediately 30 millions to raise and accoutre an army, and 30 more to equip and build a fleet. The secretary of the treasury has been called upon to give the first evidence of his "splendid financiering talents," by furnishing a project of ways and means. He has done so. Behold the result, as seen in the letter of one of our correspondents at Washington.—We are to have—

1st. An addition of 100 per cent on the duties of impost and tonnage; the secretary might as well have said 1000 per cent. It is the first time, we believe that the impost and tonnage of a time of peace was relied upon to furnish supplies in time of war. What impost? And what tonnage, except the tonnage of privateers?

A tax on land of all descriptions, to raise three millions. This tax we trust all farmers, who are desirous of taking Cannda, will gladly pay. What is called a *good liver* in the country will not probably have to contribute more than the amonnt of a pair of working oxen.

A tax on auctions. Times are hard, and as the furniture of the poor is daily sold at auction in our streets, for rent, it will afford an opportunity to give part of the proceeds to government, to assist them in making war on the same side with the good emperor, who loves the Americrns.

A stamp tax. O! what a tory tax! Why don't you cry *tory*, master *Prig*, why don't you?

A carriage tax. This probably will cause a little grumbling among the farmers. A man can't keep a chaise or waggon to carry his wife or family to meeting, without paying $ 6—Oh my.

A retail tax. Every man who sells by retail, whether grocer, dry good or hard ware merchant, whether butcher, apple-woman, oyster-seller, or sausage-maker, must purchase a licence, in due form, from government, before they can sell a cent's worth.—But as this is precisely the law in France, no one, I take it, can complain of it. The rich, however, can purchase by wholesale, and the tax will fall on those who buy by the penny worth.

Lastly, comes *an excise* on domestic distilled spirits, including whiskey.—All the rest of the taxes may be submitted to; but as to this, I confess I have some doubts. I fear Mr. Gallatin will soon find a forest of whiskey poles rising up and bristling through all the western country. And as Mr. Gallatin himself once officiated as secretary to an insurrection meeting, consisting of his particular friends and neighbours, which meeting passed a vote not only to oppose any officer who should attempt to collect this tax, but to hold no intercourse and give no aid or comfort to any that did not join to do so also, for all which he had very nearly been hung; I say as Mr. Gallatin once acted so conspicuons a part in opposing this odious tax, and had like to have acted one still more conspicuous, I cannot but a little wonder at his courage in being the author himself of renewing the same tax and to a much greater amount.

John Adams come again. Those who condemned and reprobated the taxes and black cockade of John Adams, in '98, will now have the pleasant task of turning right about, and giving them their best support. Behold! Adams's loan was five millions, the one now proposed is ten millions. The excise on refined sugar, in '99, was $ 55,000, it is now to be $ 200,000. The tax on carriages was $ 79,000, it is now put at $ 150,000. The tax on stamps was $ 240,000, it is now to be $500,000 &c. &c. But it was then to be a war with France, it is now to be a war with Great-Britain, and our motto is, "*All for France, and the world well lost.*"

From the Aurora of January 25.

Finance.—On the plans of finance, and the reputation of the financier of the United States, we gave our opinion last winter; those who paid attention to the facts and arguments urged by us an that occasion, will not discover any reason in the *budget* of

e present year, to controvert the inions which we then gave. Our esent purpose is not to go into an vestigation of the report of the se- tary of the treasury, which we pub- sh at length this day—when we saw first sketch of it, we considered it the light of a *damper upon the army* 25,000 *men*. It will be perceived at there is not a single proposition supply which is not copied from e projects of Hamilton and Wolcott; t an argument which is not a satire the the opposition of 1793 to 1799, d not a suggestion which displays ither the consistency of a republican, *those profound talents* which were produce such wonders on a public xigency.

We had not proposed saying even much on this subject on the present ccasion, but having expressed what e feel to be true, it shall go to the ublic as an earnest of what we should ay, did we think it at all useful to iscuss the subject now; we think it ould be as useless to discuss any ubject referring to the measures of ny member or dependant on the ad- inistration at this moment, as it was uring the early period of the admi- istration of John Adams. The same orbid feeling, the same stupefacti- ns current of intrigue, the same sel- shness and fatuity, prevails at Wash- ington, which prevailed in this city during Adams's rule; and unless some great event arouses the people to a proper sense of their situation, and of the manner in which public affairs are conducted, a change of *rulers* and *par- ties will* be the least of the public evils —*the* principles of the government must lose the hold which they have on the best affections of the heart, and the depravity which governs political transactions, will contaminate all the mass of society, and render the peo- ple unfit for freedom. *It is impossi- ble that confidence can long continue with the shocking scenes of private in- trigue which now pervade and govern every thing.*

From the Baltimore Whig.

(A Democratic paper.)

Extraordinary things are constantly turning up. On Saturday last the se- cretary of the treasury communicated his budget to the committee of ways and means, in congress, comprehend- ing his favourite *whiskey tax*, *stamp tax*, salt tax, and several direct taxes, &c. &c.

But what is most remarkable, Fos- ter, the British minister, knew and spoke of the contents of this budget a fortnight ago, and seemed so delight- ed, that he said it would *stagger the warspirits* when it came to be known, and would paralize many who were so hot for war! Is it not wonderful that a British minister should be possessed of the secretary's scheme before the committee of ways and means? This is a good commentary on his ☞ *con- versation with Erskine*—What a state of things!

People of the United States, while such creatures as Gallatin and Eustis are kept in place, you shall have no war, no recovery of rights, or respect for character. Nothing but *jesuitism*, delay, crookedness, intrigue. *He who retains them is as bad as they.* The President is accountable for the con- duct of his secretaries.

Extract of a letter from the comman- ding officer of the militia of Dark County to Governor Meigs, dated Greenville, Jan 14. 1811. (Green- ville is the place where Wayne's treaty was held.)

"The people of this county are alarmed at this time by the near ap- proach of the Indian Prophet and his party, consisnting of about forty-five warriors, who are hunting about thir- miles from here——we are told by two Mingo Indians, who say they are hunting about ten miles from them, nearly a western direction—They say they were told this by one of the Pro- phets men, who came to their camp, and said that the Prophet's men would kill every white man they came across. We are about to send out spies imme- diately to try to discover whether the Prophet is there or not. Our expo- sed situation would render us an ea- sy prey to the Indians, should they attack us.

There are about thirty-six families, in this county, living considerably scat- tered: and should Indians fall upon us, we are not in a situation to assist each other; and as several of them are without guns, we could make but a feeble resistance, the nesrest settle- ment to us being on Stillwater, which is 16 miles from this place——The inhabitants here have earnestly re- quested us that we would inform you of our situation, and desire that troops might be sent for our protection, and the sooner they are here the better; for we know that unless peace is made with the Indians, or men sent to our assistance, most if not all of the in- habitants here will move off to pla- ces of security, and wait the issue of an affair, which to their interests, will be ruinous. We, therefore, humbly request, that your excellency will take the interest and safety of this country into consideration, who, we believe, have a right to claim the protection of the state. It is not for us to say how many men would be necessary, we leave that to your better judgment, but we have to request if any are sent, that they may be here soon, be- fore the winter breaks up."

Zanesville paper.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. SCULL,

THE attention of the learned has long been directed to the fate of those demons, who took possession of the man's hogs, and precipitated them down a steep place into the sea. And while some of them alledge, that they were drowned along with the hogs, as it never has been demonstrated that a devil could swim; others suppose, that, in order to make atonement for the loss of those useful animals, they have ever since been employed in turning men into swine. This controversy arrested my at- tention, and directed my exertion, in re- lation to the important subject; and in the course of my enquiries, I have, by means unnecessary to detail, obtained an original manuscript, which proves the existence and employment of the demons in question. And as your paper is known to be a vehi- cle of useful information, I have inclosed to you, for publication, a correct transla- tion of the manuscript; and if any of the learned entertain doubts relative to the subject, they shall have an opportunity of comparing the translation with the ori- inal, if they condescend to call at the office of your humble servant.

THE TRANSLATOR.

The Committee of Vigilance and Inspec- tion, appointed by his Infernal Majesty, to superintend the affairs of his Kingdom, in the Fourth District of the Terraque- ous Globe, agreeably to their instructi- ons, respectfully submit the following concise report:—

May it please your Majesty,

The clergy, the professed enemies of your kingdom, are numerous in this dis- trict; but they are not formidable in pro- portion to their numbers. Some of them preach truth; and others preach error; and some of them feed their people on sound; and fat, and plump, and proud it makes them. In this district, every thing in human shape, white and black, male and female, can preach and find hearers; and the preacher may have his commission from your majesty, or from your enemies, as a sight of his credentials is rarely demanded; we have therefore licensed a number of preachers lately, and amongst them a certain Black Peter, who, if he had been as old, would certainly have told as many lies, as any devil; and they are generally very popular. And it would make the most melancholy fiend in the in- fernal regions, laugh like a devil, to see one of these clerical quacks, drenching his gaping auditory with a mixture of nonsense and poison, to their great satisfaction; while a legitimate, rational, scriptural preacher, would not be able to command the attention of the one half of them.

The ostentacious accounts which certain dashing, slashing, gasconading christians, publish annually in the newspapers, rela- tive to the number of their clergymen and increase of their party, will not alarm your majesty, when you consider, that falling from grace is a doctrinal, practical and experimental doctrine of their creed, in which they renounce the security of the covenant of grace, and undertake to fight the devil single handed in the open field.

We have the greatest pleasure in an- nouncing to your majesty, that error and immorality, drunkenness and profanity, are gaining ground in this district, and are in hopeful operation within the walls of the church. It would almost make a demon shudder, to see drunkards with their pimpled noses and bloated faces, staggering to the Lord's table, and reeling back again to the still-house, to join the hogs at their favourite swill. But we will not conceal from your majesty, that in this district, the old doctrines of the cross, in the inflexible and unaccommodating dress in which they appear in the holy scriptures, are still illustrated, and appli- ed, with perspicuity, zeal, and animation. This is the only mode of preaching that we dread, and it has done incalculable and permanent injury, to the interests of your kingdom. But in order to contract its in- fluence, and if possible to counteract it al- together, we have tried several expedients with considerable success, but none of them promise to be of such general and permanent utility as the following.

Believing that there were too many Bi- bles in this district, to permit us to banish the doctrines of the gospel altogether; and convinned that a modification of them, would render them less injurious to the interests of your kingdom; and learning from the annals of the church, that such modifications always took place by the in- strumentality of the clergy, we assumed the garb of apostles of refinement, liberty, and independence, and in that disguise, applied to those clergymen who appeared to walk in the old beaten path, and follow the footsteps of the flock, with proud re- luctance. And we have the honour to in- form your majesty, that we have been able to employ a number of them to regenerate the doctrines of the gospel, and from the specimens of their taste and talents which we have witnessed, we are confident, that they will soon be able to furnish the church with any quantity of religious doctrines, so metaphysical, refined, genteel, and slim that ten thousand of them could stand on the point of a Flemish needle; and with respect to the interests of your kingdom, so inoffensive and harmless, that like Jef- ferson's one gun ships of the line, they will hurt nobody, but their friends.

Our next scheme to counteract the script- tural preaching of the gospel is, to prevent mankind from attending on the gospel mi- nistry altogether, or to render their attend- ance useless. And for this purpose, we have promoted horse racing and gambling, with their concomitants and consequences; and we find that they answer the purpose so effectually, that those who are fond of horse racing and gambling, have no taste for the genuine preaching of the gospel; and the greater part of them, shun the ad- ministration of the ordinances of God, public and private, as they would do poi- son, and live and die your fast friends.— We lately made the tour of our district, and went to all the horse races, and were extremely gratified to find, that vast num- bers attended, amongst whom were legis- lators and justices of the peace, ardently engaged in trampling under foot the laws of God and their country. And we ob- served, that idleness, cheating, lying, pro- fane swearing, drunkenness, and almost every species of immorality, were pro- moted to as great a degree as any reason- able devil could desire. Nor had we any occasion to tempt any man, there were a sufficient number of devils incarnate, male and female, to answer every purpose. And there were on the ground, a number of young gentlemen, who profaned the name of God, with an effrontery, an accent, and an emphasis, which could not be exceeded in the infernal regions.

Gambling has succeeded also, to the utmost of our expectation, especially in our towns, in many of which, a majority of the inhabitants are engaged in the practice.— Some of them attend the card parties in the taverns, while others, and amongst them, professing christians, are employed in drilling the youth for the card table.— Families are nurseries for God, or for your majesty, and the taste and habits which children acquire, under the roof of their parents, guardians, or masters, have ge- nerally a preponderating influence on their conduct through life. And in order to pro- vide for the pertinent education of the youth, we have taken care to secure the influence and patronage of a number of the matron ladies, under whose care children are more particularly placed, during the period in which their minds are most sus- ceptable; and we have persuaded a num- ber of respectable parents, who do not ap- prove of gambling in taverns, or for large sums of money, that card playing in their families, is an innocent pastime, and a po- lite amusement, and their influence on so- ciety is very great. By these means time, which is precious, important, short, and uncertain, is wasted pergiciously; and a revolution in family education, which sub- stitutes the cards for the bible and cate- chism, and rational instruction, is happily gaining ground. And it is extremely gra- tifying to see a number of handsome child- ren, the hope of the rising age, in their father's house, and under the influence, and by the example of their parents, initi ated into the practice of gambling; a sci- ence which has destroyed the tempora' and eternal happiness of millions of the human family, and which places its adepts so ef- fectually out of the reach of the influence of the gospel, that few gamblers have ever deserted the standard of your imperial ma- jesty. The happy influence and tendency of family card playing, was exemplified, on yesterday, in a transaction to make an gels weep, and devils triumph. At a ta- vern in Card street, at the sign of the Three Jolly Gamesters, a young man of respectable connections, emaciated by in- temperance, debauchery, and disease, lay convulsed in the agonies of death; despair had bolted the doors of that mercy which he had slighted, and like a burning glass, concentrated in his soul, as in a focus, the fervid rays of that vengeance which he had despised. In the mean time, his father and mother arrived, and with all the pa- rent in their hearts drew near his bed, to alleviate his distress and soothe his mind But before they had time to speak a single word, he arrested their attention, by an indignant heart piercing look, and while the hell, that burned in his bosom, darted its malignant fires from his eyes, and elec- trified their souls with glowing horror, he exclaimed—Cruel parents, you treated my body with the utmost parental affection and tenderness, but you took no more pains, by instruction or example, to promote the happiness of my immortal soul, than if I had been your horse. I never saw one of you bow your knees to God, to implore his blessing on yourselves or your children. You never instructed me in the principles and practice of the christian religion, nor directed my attention to the word of God, read and preached, as the source of in- struction and consolation You never warn- ed me to prepare for death and judgment, nor directed me to the Saviour of men and his gospel, for salvation. But at your fire- side, and under your arspices, I was initi- ated in the practice of gambling, and ac- quired a taste for it, which led me to the card table, where I learned to get drunk, blaspheme, cheat, lye, quarrel, neglect my business, defraud my creditors, pro- fane the Sabbath, despise the mercy and the wrath of God, and damn my own soul And though I sink in inexpressible misery and anguish, beneath the pressure of my own guilt, yet you have been cruelly ac- cessory to the destruction of your son, and a just God will certainly —— here his ut- terance failed, and the king of terrors ex- ecuted his dreadful commission.

As we must now attend the funeral, and endeavour to have it believed that the young man was deranged, and is certainly gone to heaven; and to take care that li- quor be distributed in a sufficient quantity to drown any serious impressions that may have been made; we shall, at present, de- fer a more detailed report of the state of your affairs in this district, but if this com- munication should fall into the hands of your enemies, and they publish it, we will make the people believe, that it was fa- bricated by some unpolished clergyman, hostile to the innocent and gentlemanly amusement of horse racing and gambling.

Signed and sealed at our office in Demon street, at the sign of the Devil and Tom Pain burning the Bible—1811.

RICHMOND, *January* 18.

MORE CONFLAGRATIONS.

We seem peculiarly marked out as the victim of the flames. Our wounds have not time to cicatrize, before some new blow opens them afresh.

On Thursday night, about the hour of 7, the alarm of "*fire, fire,*" was again sounded—the bells tolled the melancholy peal; the night of the 26th, rushed upon the memory of all——and screams and shrieks re-echoed and run thro' the streets.

The fire raged with considerable fury for two hours. And but for the calmness of the night, the snow on the roofs of the buildings, and two *parapet* walls which creened them, the destruction would have been immense. The fire began on the main street, from the corner of 15th street opposite the Bell tavern—it swept the five tenements on that street, (all of wood) oc- cupied by Messrs. H. Royster, Josiah Wil- liams, Marcus Levy, Samuel Bell, and George Stainback, until it was arrested by the brick house occupied by Mr. San- derson, boot-maker. The flames beat a- gainst that wall in vain—the curling co- lumns towered above in vain—for the pa- rapet wall defied their fury—besides, the engines played upon its roof, and the house was saved. In the other direction, down the *cross street*, after having consumed the corner house occupied below by mr. Royster, and above by messrs. Fasbender and Neal Nelson, the fire swept off the wooden tenements inhabited by messrs. Frank Allen, Frank Taylor, and Hether- ton, until it was arrested by a very narrow alley. The great exertions which were made to save the opposite house on the al- ley, finally proved successful. Mr. Osgood rode upon the very ridge of the house, battling the flames with his wonted reso- lution, and arresting their "storm." Se- veral individuals deserved great credit for their exertions—the thanks of the city are especially due to many of the members of the legislature—but, generally speaking, we have seen never less regularity, more confusion, a more gaping, lounging and in- active crowd. It was 40 or 50 minutes at least before a water line could be formed; though there could not have been less than 3000 persons present

The brick house occupied by messrs Ralston and Pleasants on the other side of the cross street, must have fallen but for its parapet wall. Yet this is not the only instance in the annals of our city; the fa- tal fire in 1809, was arrested by a parapet wall—we pointed out its uses at that time— and we now repeat it, that no one should be permitted to build in this city without one—nor, moreover, to build a house of certain dimensions, of wood, nor to cover his roof with shingless.

The loss of the houses themselves can- not be considerable; better and safer hou- ses will be put up in their stead But the destruction in furniture, goods, crockery ware, glass, bacon, and a variety of other articles will be dearly felt by their propri tors. The tenements on the main street were kept as grocery stores and shops.— No estimate can as yet be made of their loss, but it cannot fall short of 7 or 8,000 dollars.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) *January* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Wayne, to his friend in Newport, Ky. dated Jan. 1, 1812.

"It is with great pleasure that I in- form you, that all the Indians in this quarter are perfectly tranquil, and I believe friendly disposed towards the United States. Nearly all the Pro- phet's nefarious band have at length deserted him; and, as a proof of the attachment which the other tribes of Indians (say Miamies, Potawatamies, and Delawares) bear to the U. States, the most respectable chiefs of each of the above nations, have, with many of their young men, met at Massassinway on the Wabash, about 60 miles above the Prophet's former village, for the purpose of embodying themselves to destroy the Prophet. I have convers- ed with several of the most respecta- ble chiefs on the subject, and they all seem to be determined on his final des- truction—They say so long as he is suffered to live, so long will he keep the Indians in a ferment, and in a hostile attitude, daily sowing desention among them, and embitering their minds a- gainst the government. I feel satis- fied, that as soon as his destruction is completed, which I think will be in the course of eight or ten days, (for the persons allotted to take his life have been two days at Massassinway pre- paring for the bloody, yet laudable act) I say, as soon as he is out of the way I have not the least doubt, but that all the Indians in that quarter will join hands with the U. States which no- thing can unrivit.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Franklin Head Bookstore. Market be- tween Front and Second Streets,
Have just received, a few copies of the
VISION OF DON RODERICK,
A POEM.
By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.
To which is added,
AN EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR,
By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq
(Price 62 1-2 Cents.)
Also, Bibles, Family School and Pocket; David's Psalms, with and without notes; Park's Chemical Catechim, Thompson's Chemistry, pocket edition.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1812.

Whereas Robert Lytle; by his last Will and Testament, appointed me his Executor. I do hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Robert Lytle, to come forward on the first day of March next and pay all de- mands against them. And to all persons who have demands against the said estate to come forward and have the same liqui- dated for payment.
SAMUEL HETH, Executor.
Miffin township, Allegheny county, Feb 1, 1812.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.
A two story Brick house.
ALSO a Stone house and smith shop, situate in Ferry street between Third and fourth streets, and possession given the first of April next, for terms apply to the subscriber.
THOMAS GORMLY.
February 6, 1812.
N. B. The above will be rented seperate for accommodation.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, tt me directed, will be exposeale at o s dthe court-house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 15th day of February inst. at 10 o- clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of laud, situ- ate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair town- ship, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side ex- cept on said creek; together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise apper- taining, with the appurtenance, more par- tiouarly descaibed and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun- dred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144 relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messhage or tene- ment and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generl plan of said bo- rough No. 181, particu arly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid in book I, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Ne- vill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh Feb 4, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 15th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit: All the right ti- tle and interest in and to a certain part of lot No 8, situate in Pitt township, contain- eighty feet in front on the public road, and extending back to the Monongahela river. Taken in execution as the proper- ty of Thomas Greenough at the suit of the commonwelth, and to be sold by me.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Feb 4, 1812.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the residence of the subscrib- er, some time last fall, three Sheep, marked as follows:—one a slit in the right ear; one a slit in the left ear, and one has the tip of the right ear cut off The own- er is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away
JOHN M'LEOD.
Pittsburgh (Scotch Hill)
January 27, 1812.

*** All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pitts- burgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt, and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years sub- scription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern them- selves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.
January 30, 1812.

THE PIONEER.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers for "*THE PIONEER,*" will please return them to S. ENGLES and Co. Printers, Pittsburgh, as the work will be commenced without further delay.
January 14, 1812.

A NEW SONG,
Price 6 Cents.
Composed by DENNIS LOUGHEY,
ON the BATTLE lately fought on the Wabash, between the Troops under the Command of Governor Harrison, and the Indians under the controul of the Shaw- wanese Prophet—To be had of the Author, opposite the Bank, in Second Street.
Pittsburgh, January 20, 1812.

RAGS.
The highes price in Cash giv- en for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pitts- burgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland County; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping Cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

Celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

---

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percy counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road. 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cognac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE.

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr. Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between Q. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO BE LET,

On perpetual Lease,

TWO Lots in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Water and Front Streets;

ALSO,

A Farm, three miles and an half from Pitisburgh, to be let for one or more years. Possession will be given the first of April next. Enquire of *John Darragh*, or the subscriber.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

January 30, 1812.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, as further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, By the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace Illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Du Pan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece. 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor. 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quakerism. 3 vo.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science.

Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,

A SYLLABUS

Of a course of Lectures on *CHEMISTRY.*

Just Received,

Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædii

Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago, a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811.